

The Relationship between Internet Addictions with Parenting Styles among High School Students of Urmia in Academic Year 2014-2015

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ABSTRACT: This study was its aim to investigate relationship between internet addiction with parenting styles in teenagers. Statistical society of research related to teenagers of 16-14 years old that in academic year 2014-2015 in schools of region 1 were studying in city of Urmia. We selected sample size equal to 120 persons (60 females and 60 males). The assessment tools have been such as questionnaires of internet addiction related to Yang, social skills of Matson, parenting style of Baumirand. We selected samples by sampling method of multistage cluster. Findings of research shows internet addiction rate for girls and boys in the slight range (20-49) and frequency of internet addiction in boys (61.7) has been more than girls (57.3). With the increasing of internet addiction, factors of disobedience (Rebellion), social behavior of inappropriate, condescending (rivalry) in girls and factors of inappropriate social behavior and fear of relationship with peers in boys increase. Significant relationship has obtained between parenting styles and addiction to the internet of teenagers.

Keywords: Internet addiction, parenting styles

INTRODUCTION

The increasing need of the people specifically the youth towards the use of computer technology and the inclusion of internet has resulted in a way that abnormal social behavior, raised problems in social skills and the anxiety disorders emerge as potential psychological disorders. The teenagers are the most sensitive type of people. Today, the internet addiction is highly visible in different cultures and communities; however, the commonality of such an issue in kids and teenagers will have risky repercussions. The internet accommodates greater parts of people's time and its use is increasing unbelievably (Shahbazi Rad & Mir Derikond, 2014).

In recent decade, the media scholars have defined the teenagers' life as affected by personalization in multimedia context. In communities, the cultural use of teenagers' privatization entails different mass media tools such as television, VCRs and computers. Families tend to make use of more than one tool over time and use it privately. The teenagers tend to have more media tools and transfer them to the private places such as the transfer from living room to bedroom. In most of the western countries, most of the mentioned devices exist in teenagers and kids rooms, this is called the privatization of media (Saadipor, 2014). In recent years, the reports on users' addiction to internet have been given so that the number of internet users is increased by 31% throughout the years 2000 to 2006 in Iran (Alavi, Janatifard, Eslami, Rezapor, 2010). Young (1996) believed that the term addict was applied to the internet users since the internet addiction symptoms were similar to those of the cigarette, alcohol and chemical drugs addiction. The most important part of the internet addiction is its attachment which involves tolerance, the abandoning syndrome, lack of control (Koh Haslo, Live, & Yan, 2010).

It was Goldberg (1995) that employed the term internet addiction to introduce and identify the characteristics of people who demonstrated problems in using the internet. Also, it was for the first time that the attention was given to a group for supporting the internet addicts and this was considered as the psychological disorder (Goldberg, 1995). Internet attachment is called as the modern addiction. In fact, internet attachment is not the same as other chemical drugs addiction although this type of addiction does not bear bulky and chemical addiction problems, and its social problems are derived from the same addictions (Shahbazi Rad & Mirderkond, 2014). Today, the development of social communications have paved the way for the social interactions since the internet is counted as the interpersonal linking agent (Gasemzade, Moradi, & Shahrarai, 2007). The behaviorists have categorized the parental behaviors as follows:

Admission, passionate in line with the antagonism avoidance or admission versus rejection.

Facilitating, freedom and autonomy in line with strict status, control, dominance and high expectancy (Shariaatmadar, 2009).

Parental styles are the parental behaviors which occur in different circumstances. Baumrind (1996) highlights three main features in his study, namely, admission of close relationships, control, independence, three main features are derived from the prenatal style, namely, ex cathedra, arbitrary, lax.

Some of parenting styles have more relationship and compatibility with some of communication styles of children. Nevertheless, sometimes these styles are incompatible together. Relation between parents and children is a complex system and network, which forms by the interaction. Meanwhile the influence of the family on the process of growth is obvious (Shariatmadar, 2009). In terms of practical aspects has importance rate of access student to internet and type of their uses of the Internet. Because social skills and anxiety disorders are most common problems among adolescents. In addition, families should learn the style of parenting and they deliver children without mental-emotional problems to society.

Considering the importance of the issue, main problem of current study is to investigate the relationship between internet addiction with social skills and anxiety disorders and parenting styles among teenagers of girls and boys.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method of this study is descriptive and a type of correlation, and information collected by questionnaires. After determining and selecting the statistical sample of research, data collected through questionnaires in the same condition, then obtained data based on the goals and hypotheses of study were analyzed by using SPSS software.

The statistical population and statistical sample

The statistical population of this study includes male and female adolescents 14 to 16 years in Urmia that in academic year 2014-2015 in schools of region 1 were studying.

Sample size: Equal to 120 persons (60 females and 60 males) were selected.

Sampling Method: In this study, using sampling method of multistage cluster were selected samples of research. Sampling method in this study was that among 14 to 16-year-old male and female students in Urmia who are studying in 2014-2015 years, 6 schools, including three private (non-profit) high schools for girls (Matin, Derakhshesh and Alzahra schools) and 3 non-profit high schools for boys (Andisheye Borna, Omide Farda and Dehkhoda) were selected from region 1. Of the 800 students who were studying in these six schools, 120 students were selected using Cochran formula, which is equal to 60 girls and 60 boys that were evaluated them and research questionnaires gave to each of them.

THE TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Internet Addiction Test (IAT): The scale of Internet Addiction Test (IAT) used that it has developed and evolved by Kimboly Yang, which an evaluation of self-examination of pulpy pencil includes 20 articles based on the Likert scale for measuring addiction to the Internet.

Questionnaire of parenting styles: We used questionnaire of Parenting Styles related to Diana Baumirand. Diana Baum designed this questionnaire. It includes 30 sentences, 10 sentences includes permissive practice, 10 sentences includes arbitrary method, and 10 sentences of it includes decisive and (safe) reassuring style. Pattern to answer questions will obey from 5-degrees of Likert scale. Therefore, that is asked mother to select answer among 5 options: totally agree, I agree, I'm not sure, almost disagree, disagree (Baumirand, 1966).

METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

In order to analyse data that we obtained and extract the necessary information. At first, information encoded and is registered (recorded) in computer and were analysed by software 16 SPSS. In order to descriptive statistics, including means and standard deviation of variables and drawing of necessary diagrams is used inferential statistics. Also according to case, we used the analysis of correlation and t test.

Frist hypothesis: there is relationship between internet addiction and parenting styles in teenagers.

Table (1) values of correlation and significant level of test in relation to Internet addiction and permissive, arbitrary and decisive factors in response the parents of teenage boys and girls questionnaire of parenting styles related to Diana Baumirand has brought in the table below.

Table 1. The amount of correlation between Internet addiction and significant level (level of significance) of parenting style test

Decisive	Arbitrary	Permissive	Factors	Groups
0.810	-0.303	0.201	Correlation of internet addiction with significant level) P-value(Boys
0.041	0.026	0.018		
0.507	0.190	-0.608	Correlation of internet addiction with significant level)P-value(Gils
0.041	0.02	0.012		

According to the above table, T significance test for the variable of internet addiction with permissive, arbitrary and decisive factors are completely significant in level of 0.05. Regarding the values of correlation, permissive and decisive styles of parenting in parents of boys are significant predictors to increase the excessive use of the internet. On the other hand, arbitrary and decisive parenting styles in girl's parents are significant predictors to increase the excessive use of internet in children.

Second hypothesis

There are differences between in Internet addiction among male and female adolescents

Internet addiction test of Yang is an assessment of self-examination consists of 20 articles that based on the Likert gradation was used to measure and range of this test is from zero to 100. The results obtained from research shows that mean or average score of Internet addiction in girls is equal to 2/16 and the range of scores in this test for girls is 20 to 49. In other words, Internet addiction places in the mild category based on the scores. The rate of internet addiction in boys were reported with an average score 2/36 that range of scores in this test for boys is 20 to 49. The rate of internet addiction in boys classified in mild range. In addition, dispersion of scores has obtained with a standard deviation 1.427 with the extension of Pearson 0.738 (Table 8).

In this table has reported the rate of dispersion scores with standard deviation equal to 1.317. In addition, elongation rate of Pearson is equal to 0.935, which indicates scores follow a natural or normal distribution. For this reason, we used Pearson correlation coefficient to investigate the relationship between them.

According to the results, rate of internet addiction in boys is more than to girls. For expressing this fact that there is significant difference between rate of internet addiction in girls and rate of internet addiction boys, we has done T test of two-sample with rate of correlation.

The amount of T-test has showed for the rate of internet addiction between girls and boys in the table (2). The amount of T is -1.997 that it has obtained significant level of it equal to 0.036. This indicates that in the level of 0.05 test of internet addiction is significant in teenager's boy and girl and internet addiction in adolescent boys is more than to girls.

Table 2. T-test for rate of internet addiction between boys and girls

Confidence distance		significant level) P- Value(Degree of freedom	of Value of T	Significant test between-groups
Maximum	Minimum				
-0.002	-0.267	0.036	860	-1.977	Girl and boy

The rate of correlation between sex and internet addiction has brought in the table (3), which this value of correlation is equal to -0.108, it means in terms of correlation is weak, and this level of correlation are in the opposite direction together.

Table 3. The rate of Correlation between internet addictions in both sexes

Boy	Girl	Internet addiction in groups
-0.108	1	Girl
1	-0.108	Boy

Third hypothesis

There is relationship between internet addiction in teenagers with social skills, anxiety disorders and parenting styles of their parents.

To prove the case that there is relationship between internet addiction with anxiety disorders, social skills and styles of parenting in male and female adolescents, we use multiple linear regression model.

If variables in regression model are not significant at the level of 0.05. In this term, there is no linear relationship between them we cannot fit a suitable model between them.

Model 1: Multiple Regression Model for four variables

$$INT = \beta_0 + \beta_1MH + \beta_2FPR + \beta_3EKH + \epsilon_i$$

In the above model, β_i is regression model coefficient and INT: internet addiction as variable of criterion, MH: social skill, FPR: parenting style and EKH: Anxiety Disorders that all of them has considered as predictor variables. Above model for male and female adolescents is always true.

In the table, (4) and table (5) results obtained of linear regression have calculated separately for male and female adolescents. We calculated coefficient values of independent variables and T test related to them by regression model and have brought the level of significance for T-test.

The table (4) F statistic of regression and its significance level the analysis of variance table of regression by output of SPSS software has written for variable research in adolescent girls. The significant value (p-value) 0.025 gained from this research suggest that there is relationship between independent and dependent variables of study. The amount of R2 (coefficient of determination), which is 0.456 it is concluded that we can fit linear regression model for data.

Table 4. The results of test of general hypothesis for female teenagers

P-value	Statistic F-	coefficient of determination R ²	significant level of t	t-statistic coefficients	β_i	Independent variables
0.025	3.381	0.456	0.039	2.165	0.076	MH
			0.044	-2.016	-0.06	FPR
			0.18	-0.553	-0.03	EKH

In the above table, coefficients of Predictor variables of and t–statistic related to them, has provided with a level of significance. Considering the amount of significant level of anxiety disorders that are equal to 0.18 we concluded that is not significant in level of 0.05 and has little effect in multiple linear regression model and or we can remove from mentioned model.

In addition, in the table (5) statistic of F and its significance level calculated for the linear regression of teenage boys. With amount of p-value equal to 0.045, we can fit a regression model. In fact, we conclude that there is a relationship between variables of criterion and predictor of research. On the other hand based on significant values of regression coefficients (t) we consider that variable of parenting style was not significant in male adolescents and or there is much less emphasis in mentioned model. According to the amount of R2 (coefficient of determination) that is equal to 0.164, it can be concluded that linear regression model is fitted for these variables. However, this fit leads to remove or low impact of variable of parenting style. On the other hand, according to amount of significant level of parenting style that is 0.81, we can conclude that it is not significant in level of 0.05 and mentioned variable will not have a great effect in the regression model.

Table 5. Results of test of general hypothesis for Teenage boys

P-value	Statistic-F	coefficient of determination R ²	significant level of t	t-statistic coefficients	β_i	Independent variables
0.048	2.174	0.144	0.031	-2.263	-0.111	MH
			0.813	0.237	0.009	FPR
			0.02	2.337	0.174	EKH

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In permissive parenting style, chaos prevails in the relations between family members and they have a life full of difficulties ahead. That is why the boys tend to the Internet to escape problems. In addition, the majority of children in these families are profligate and slipshod. Therefore, they spend a lot of time for web browsing in the Internet. Prominent features of these children with this educational style is their lack of self-control, which is completely obvious in the use of the internet according to obtained results.

Khosravi et al (2011) in Iran and You, Jing, Deborah, Pang & Kaichung (2014) outside the country obtained results consistent with results of current study about internet addiction and parenting styles and showed different styles of parenting are predictors of internet addiction. The behavior s of parents in childhood leads to different outcomes in relation to the risk of internet addiction in adolescence. Rejection by father, very severe protection and or rejection by the mother increase internet addiction. Results of these researches provide relationship between style of parenting and increase in addiction of boys.

In authoritative parenting style, parents are trying to conduct potential forces in their children toward the growth and perfection. Today, the only tool to increase information is access to internet. That is why children of this style tend more to the internet. In addition, due to special education of this style (method), children have intense curiosity. Moreover, this is a good reason for tendency to the internet in these children. According to the results of Anuthawarn (2008), there is a negative and significant relationship between arbitrary and decisive parenting styles with addiction to the internet. While, there is positive and significant relationship between permissive and careless

(neglectful) parenting styles with addiction to computer games. These results is consistent with research of Sabina, Chiara, Wolak, Janis, Finkelhor & David (2013), Hasanzadeh et al (2012), Rasouli and Azadmajd (2013), Sepehrian, and Jookar (2010). These researches has showed that there is significant difference in terms of internet use between male and female students and average of internet use in boys is significantly higher than average of internet use in girls. On the other hand, obtained results of this research deny, comments of Hasanzadeh and Rezai (2010) that had affirmed excessive use of girls and comment of Taji and Verdinezhad (2013) that did not see difference between internet addiction in boys and girls.

The reason of this difference could be psychological problems and psychiatric (mental) differences between the sexes. One of the reasons more addiction to internet in boys this could be that boys in different places and without any limitation can use the internet and they have more access to the internet. In addition, it is likely that other factor of this issue to be prevailing wisdom of families, because they prefer that boys sit behind their computers instead of resorting to friends and going out continuously and spend their time on the internet. According to limitations girls compared with boys in the community, do not expect the girls as much as boys have access to the internet and this case leads to more tendency of boys to the internet. Reuter's site has brought the same difference in a similar report. The results of a research study about use of the internet and according to sex such as say men are more serious in the use the internet and they spend more time online and have more access to high-speed lines. Therefore, in answer to the second question we can say that gender (Sex) is effective in internet addiction. According to the results, there is relationship between internet addiction with anxiety disorders and social skills and parenting styles in teenage boys and girls. Based on analysis of variance regression for the research variables for teenage boys and girls results indicate that there is a relationship between predictor variables and criterion variable of research.

The results showed that the mean or average score of internet addiction places in slight class in the 16-14 year-old teenage girls and boys of middle schools in region 1. There is significant difference between internet addiction in girls and boys. Although is low (slight) addiction to internet use in both sexes. According to the results, there was a significant relationship between internet addiction and social skills in teenage boys and girls. There is a weak correlation and in direct orientation between these two variables in girls, and there is weak correlation in the opposite direction in teenage boys. With the increase of internet addiction in girls, slightly increase social skills. However, with the increase of internet addiction in boys, slightly reduce social skills. There is a significant relationship between internet addiction and altruistic behavior in both sexes. In addition, with the increase of internet addiction decreases altruistic behavior in both sexes. There is a significant relationship between internet addiction and inappropriate social behavior in both sexes. In addition, with increasing Internet addiction increases socially inappropriate behavior in both sexes. With the increase of internet addiction rebellion and seeking a supremacy decrease in boys and increase in girls.

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